ARE YOUR EYES WEAK?

Why So Many People Have Dim Vision.

Great Danger of Weak Eyes Leading To Total Blindness.

Some Facts About the Eyes Which Many People Do Not Know.

Nothing in this world is so important as our eye-sight. The very thought of becoming blind sends a thrill of horror through our souls. And yet most everybody has more or less weakness of the eyes. And they go right on, day after day, straining and abusing them, little thinking of the fearful danger they incur of becoming blind. For weak eyes may easily become totally blind.

Hard work, tired nerves, bad blood and run-down systems weaken the eyes. Following is the most wonderful cure of blindness on record. Mrs. Carrie I. Reed of Jay Bridge, Me., says:

"In January I began to fall. I was all tired out and overworked. My nerves became very weak, and I was very nervous. Finally I began to lose my eyesight, and I grew steadily worse.

"I could not see to sew or knit, and I could not see to do my housework without the aid of glasses. I had to wear them much of the time. My eyes were in a very bad condition. People told me I must go to an oculist and have my eyes examined and treated.



"I had heard of the wonderful cures performed by Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy and deter-mined to try it, and see what it would do for me. I had not taken but half a bottle before I was very much better. I could see ever so much better and felt better every way. When I had taken two bottles my eyesight was as good and clear as ever it was, and I always had the best of eyesight until this winter.

"In a short time I was entirely cured of all my troubles by that wonderful remedy, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. It has done a great thing for me. My eyes did not look eyes, they looked like blind eyes, they were so red and inflamed before being cured. It is a wonderful cure, and it is a wonderful medicine. I shall praise it far and near."

Here is an additional danger for reak nerved, tired out people. Don't neglect those weak eyes, weak nerves. and run-down systems, but get well by taking the great medicine, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy.

Why waste time in trying uncertain and untried remedies, when here is a physician's prescription, a discovery made by the greatest living specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases, Dr. Greene, of 35 West 14th street, New York City. If you take this medicine you can consider yourself under Dr. Greene's professional care, and you can consult him or write to him about your case, freely and without charge. This is a guarantee that this remedy will cure, possessed by no other medi-cine in the world.

A UNIVERSITY'S INFLUENCE.

LECTURE BY BISHOP LAWRENCE IN THE DWIGHT HALL COURSE.

Immense Audience Listens to the Succes of Phillips Brooks-Preeminences of the Scientific Spirit and Method-The Spirit of Democracy-Spiritual and Intellectual Leadership

The Right Rev. William Lawrence, bishop of Massachusetts, delivered the last lecture in the Dwight hall lecture course at Dwight hall last evening before an immense audience. Bishop Lawrence is one of the most eloquent clergymen in the American pulpit, and his lecture was one of intense interest. He is the successor of the late Phillips Brooks as bishop of the diocese of Massachusetts. His subject was: "The Influence of the American University Upon American Character." The greater part of the lecture was as fol-

Gentlemen-You do not appreciate the gratification that it is to a Harvard man to meet you who are loyal to Yale in this pleasant way and talk upon a subject which, I trust, has equal interest to men of both universities.

When we are undergraduates there is an occasional meeting face to face Sometimes at New London or Mott Haven or in baseball games or debate at New Haven or Cambridge

Sometimes it is at the little village called Springfield up to which the crimson ranks are rolled in palace care and from which they quietly and sadly retire. A "modern instance" of that great event so familiarly celebrated in nursery rhyme:

"The King of France with forty thous-

of college life, the undergraduates sus-

some first rate fellows on the other side, in spite of the sad fact that they are so foolish as to be on the other side. But as we get older and make firm friendships with men of many different colleges, as we meet them in business, at the club, in society and many other ways, we reach a true perspective; we find that beneath the superficial differences of college life there are deep sympathies, common purposes and high ideals. And while here may be and are different tones of character in the graduates of the several universities, the fundamental notes are the same; and culture, refinement and a high sense of honor are sounded n every true college man.

One more word by way of introduc

I have suggested a large subject empted thereto no doubt by the fact that I know so little about it as an expert. I do not speak to you as one skilled in the technicalities of univer sity development; but I have had the privilege of living for a number years in the shadow of Harvard university.

Friendship with college students, con dence in young men (which I count as one of my best inheritances) and a rev rence for the devotion of college offlers are my pleas for approaching the subject. I am simply a citizen, a col ge graduate, with a certain amount of eneral experience in life, throwing out

few thoughts which have come to me I have used the title, the American miversity, as if that were a simple, well lefined institution; whereas we all know how varied the definitions are An American university may be an in stitution where mature scholars and deep students are lost in the mysteries of original research; or it may be an institution where a few boys and more girls are dreaming over the Odes of Horace and singing sweet glees together as college songs,

There was very little of the glit edge to our New England ancestors. They called a spade a spade; and though some of them had an English university education (aye, probably because they had a university education), when they founded a college they dubbed it not a It was what it pretended to be.

You are familiar with the fact that the early New England colleges were founded in order to prepare men for the ministry is what created Harvard and

It may not be known to you that rather less than two centuries ago Harvard was getting to be considered by some of the more ancient Calvinistic prethren as rather "off color" in her heology, a reputation which has clung o her ever since. So prone is the college in its childhood to become the father of the man.

So distressed was the Rev. Cotton Mather of Boston at the chilly atmosphere of the theology at Harvard that on one wintry morning, the 2d of January, 1718, he turned with hope to the college at New Haven, which, only eighteen years old, was as solid in the fundamentals of Calvinism as any such stripling could be; and transferring his affections away from Cambridge, he writes in his diary: "What shall I do for the welfare of the college of New Haven? I am inclinable to write to a wealthy East India merchant at London, who may be disposed on several accounts to do for that society and colony.

A few days later the letter was written, folded and appropriately sealed, and by the next salling packet was or its way to England addressed to "Mr. Elihu Yale, London, England." Within was written as follows: "Sir: Though you have your felicities in your family, which, I pray God, continue and multi-ply, yet certainly if what is forming at New Haven might wear the name of Yale college, it would be better than a name of sons and daughters. And your might easily obtain from

ou such a commemoration." Elihu fortunately saw it in the same light, little dreaming how much better than a name of sons and daughter his munificence was; and we must add it, little suspecting how lustily his name would be roared from thousands of his young sons from the bleachers at Springfield. Who knows but that the donation would have been withheld and another name given to the new college had he known in what light and un seemly ways his name, that of a dignified East India merchant of London, with periwig and buckles, was to be sung as well as spoken.

How different from that modest be ginning of our New England's schools and colleges was the movement of fifty years ago when the small educational institutions called universities sprung all over the land, especially in the west, The bureau of education of 1890 gave claiming to do university work. (N. A. Rev. 151.)

Am I unjust to our western friends f I suggest that sometimes they begin it the wrong end? I remember that in my boyhood a western missionary, who was telling an eastern congregation of his work mentioned that he lived in a city of some 400 inhabitants. Scelng s smile pass along the pews he added, "In the west we find it best to begin our villages by calling them cities; that attracts the people, and in time we hope to rise to the situation where we can without risking our reputations and finances begin to call them towns."

To call an institution a university does not make it one. May it not be a part of the tendency which we find in certain parts of our country to coin 70 or 80 cents worth of silver and that it would be pleasant if they were stamp it with the American eagle and larger and more like a university. I because it is a dollar? We may sall it a dollar? call it a dollar? We may call it a dol- lieve that they would command a great lar, but when we come to negotiate it er respect for the c with other countires we find that the student life within. calling it a dollar does not make it

address, as to the relation of the American university to American character. It does not become the educated people of America to pretend to be other than they are. A titled university has his- of bigness, have it as their duty and toric associations, noble suggestions and real worth. It needs to be redeemed from its popular misuse. And the first duty of the university to the American character is to be honest-either what it pretends a university, or to call itself what it is, a college or an academy or a pre-

paratory school. Aye, more, the university owes a duty to itself and to the people that duplicating such plants is one that its degrees shall be what they portend judgment and popular opinion will con-Marched up the hill and then marched its degrees shall be what they portend Won either by hard and schol-Underneath the competitions, collisions arly work or, if honorary, by excep-and sometimes the misunderstandings tional honor in state, society or church, that the degrees of master of arts pect and indeed know that there are doctors of laws and divinity and even tic system. Near large centers of pop- jai cod

distributed to those who through their tention to the waning power of the life such as no eastern monestary can college. I have had the honor to be excel. for several years at the head of a theological college, which from its foundation has had the chartered right to distribute diplomas of doctor vinity as freely as it pleased and which, sensitive at the abuse of such power, has never used its privilege. Its graduates, many of them scholars and worthy pastors, are not dubbed D. D., but they are no less scholarly or honor able or worthy.

The title university has historic as-sociations and suggests noble ideas; it should, therefore, he redeemed by the ecognizing of those institutions only as universities that are worthy of the name. And it is being redeemed. Within the last twenty-five years a few of the greatest colleges like Harvard. Yale and Columbia and a very few newly founded institutions like Johns Hopkins have begun to take a univer-sity position and are being recognized as moving towards the characteristic American university. This movement has come about in a natural and there

fore healthy way. The higher education of large numbers of our people, the increase of wealth, the influence of Europe and her universities have roused in this country the spirit of scholarship, have stimulated the enthusiasm for research, developed scientific method and demanded an American literature of high standard.

To this has been added the demand of the various professions for more thorough preparation and mature scholarship.

Thus to the call of scholars and leaders in the profession, men of wealth have responded, foundations have been created for the higher branches of study and the young men of the country have moved towards the colleges which have demanded the

Besides these influences the power of centralization which exists in other ines has been at work in the higher ducation.

The newer methods call for large libraries, expensive laboratories and such large foundations as cannot be multilied without great waste. Moreover, as in the industries, con-

entration creates power and developes skill; so a great body of scholars, col-lected together with a common purpose, create an atmosphere which of itself is invigorating and which enables ach man to do better work than incomparative isolation.

How natural, therefore, was it for a few of the colleges which in history, traditions, prestige and central locality had the opportunity to develop in the lines of a university system. One or two exceptional new institutions have started as full-fledged universities.

Now, I think that we are in a position o distinguish between the American ollege and the American university. The college is a strongly centralized institution for the education of young men who are just breaking from boyhood into manhood, where a limited curriculum, a careful disciplinary system and a strong personal influence of the officers upon the students lead them naturally and without great risks and the violent shooks of too sudden liberty of conduct and thought into fuller librty and a greater sense of responsi-

bility Without attempting to do university work, with only enough original and deep scholarship to sustain an honorable tone, the college is simply a preparatory institution, teaching the young men how to work and looking forward

by or Harrow. Why is not the teacher who is developing the early and most critical movements of a young man' hough and character doing as dignified a work as the teacher who four years later is leading that same young man in the investigation of some abstruse philological study? May it not be, if robly conceived, a more dignified and useful work?

So far from the great universities ooking down upon and patronizing the maller colleges, the colleges can claim unique dignity and history. With all our smiles at the hundreds of small coleges, we are bound to recognize the fact that they have done untold work for the country and for letters.

Without the graduates of the small colleges from New England, through Ohlo, where would this country have been in her legislation, law and commerce during the period of the War and Reconstruction?

Why, then, should the presidents of small colleges be urging upon the country the great advantages of the small colleges in personal influence, individual nterest and closer social life, and at the same time be straining every nerve to make those colleges larger; raising cholarships to attract students, drum ming them up from the preparatory schools and begging for money to de velop the resources of a great college? If the officers of the smaller college would stand upon the dignity of their work, would not give the impressio

er respect for the colleges and for the And here comes the second point of my address-that the institutions for Here, then, comes the first point of my higher education, the universities and colleges, which have for can university to American character, their ambition not the quantity but the quality of manhood, which are built to resist the materialist worship

opportunity to show that large lists of

students do not make a college, but

that able teachers and sincere students

be they 10, 100 or 1,000, it matters not which, created college life. As the colleges are many so must the universities be comparatively few. The financial necessities, large plant, great foundations and rich collections defoundations and rich collections demand this. The waste of unnecessarily duplicating such plants is one that judgment and popular opinion will condemn. The American university will be in or near large centers of population. Financial, if no other considerations has broken the back of the monastions has broken the back of the monastic has been the back of the m mand this. The waste of unnecessarily be in or near large centers of population. Financial, if no other considera-

worse, of philosophy, shall not be freely ulation there are great intellectual, social and financial advantages, and at friends ask for them or for favors the same time there is possible a perexpected later or to call popular at- sonal isolation, a convenient scholarly

> The American university will be elastic and varied in its methods and organization. It may be wholly devoted to the highest studies in original research. It may have undergraduate as well as graduate work. It may be strongly self centered with attached schools for higher work and for professional preparation. It may be groups f colleges for higher work and for professional preparation. It may be groups of colleges which like Oxford and Cambridge naturally combine for protection and mutual advancement.

> But whatever the size of the plant the locality or organization the final test of the university will be in the spirit that broods over the place and alls the lives of the students and of-ficers, that of patient, courageous, single-eyed love of truth, that of enthuslams to humbly search the depths of knowledge and life and discover what they may yield up.

Mr. Gladstone in his Roman lectures has told us that the name universities did not originally signify a high teaching institute, but a union of persons for given purposes. The university is then essentially the union of teacher and student, sympathetically and together, searching and researching for the hidden things of the truth.

All this of course implies on the part

of the students such moral and intellectual maturity that they can partially, at least, at first and more fully later in spirif. A temper self-restrained and patient, free from petty discipline, a character, self respecting, and reason ably well polsed and tested.

Such a spirit has the young man gained in his school life and at the smaller college perhaps before his entrance to the university. Or it may be that the school has developed his character that he can directly enter the

many young men.

They are not ready for the university The plunge is too sharp a shock; their moral if not their intellectual charactrance into a college earlier, a few years there, and then the university is, I believe, the normal healthier line to take.

Then there will be found in the American university two classes of men, recognizable.

cannot but think, however, that the are above all things scholars-every-large college growing into university thing in life, every ambition, hope life is the more natural and American and ideal is content upon their work method. original research with some of the most distant and hidden by-ways of truth If they become teachers, their teaching work is to them entirely incidental, merely as a necessity of income or an irksome part of university life; their interest is not in their pupils, but in their original research.

And on the other hand, at the other

extreme is a body of young men who wishing for but not enthusiastic about a liberal education, interested in certain subjects, perhaps somewhat sympathetic with scholarship, want to gain certain general principles of culture and a taste of literary life before they tumble into the hurly burly of life. To them the social and athletic features of the college are attractive and t these interests they give as much time as the studies will allow. Between these wings of the extreme left and

to one, two or three years of university to one, two or three years of university if the content of the college adjusts its work to young men from, say, fifteen to twenty years of age; it may suggest a slight lowering of the present standard; very good. Surely even then a college is most dignified. There are few college is most dignified positions in England distributions in England content in the students life. I know also that that other crowd are liable to content in the students life. I know also that that other crowd are liable to content in the students life. I know also that that other crowd are liable to content in the students life. I know also that that other crowd are liable to content in the students life. I know also that that other crowd are liable to content in the students life. I know also that that other crowd are liable to content in the students life. I know also that that other crowd are liable to content in the students life. I know also that that other crowd are liable to content in the students life. I know also that that other crowd are liable to content in the students life. I know also that that other crowd are liable to content in the students life. I know also that that other crowd are liable to content in the students life. I know also that that other crowd are liable to content in the students life. I know also that that other crowd are liable to content in the students life. I know also that the scholarly experts when the scholarly experts because the standard experts a slight lowering of the present standard the scholarly experts because spiritless grinds.

I want to mention a few features of the university spirit which have their direct bearing upon American character. The first that I mention is the scientific spirit and method. The days of the rule of the thumb have gone by Exact science has come to stay. The second feature of the university in relation to American character is the spirit of democracy.

In this connection the speaker made some interesting remarks on athletics, compulsory morning prayers and other points of interest to the college man and in closing he said that the professor and instructor should lead in the uni versity not by authority, but by intellectual and spiritual influence.

The Dwight hall lecture course has been of unusual interest this year, President Patton of Princeton delivered the first lecture on "Supernatural Religion," and the Earl of Aberdeen, the governor general of Canada, on "Col-

OLD AGE NOT A DISEASE.

Old age need not be necessarily feeble. For people at sixty to say, it's natural at their age to feel weak and feeble, is not so.

Mrs. Belinda Hodsdon, Haverhill, N. H. exemplified this fact very plainly in her letter to Dr. Kennedy, wherein she says; "I recovered from a lingering and painful illness and, finding myself continuing in a weak and debilitated condition, I used Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, and found in it the or thing needful to supply the wasted vitality in aged people. It improves the appetite, quiets the nerves, and cures insomnia (sleepless-

Mr. Solomon Davis of North Kortright, N. Y. found the same result from using Favorite Remedy. In speaking of it, he said: "How much better the average old person would roel if they would use this valuable preparation, Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Hemedy. Outlide the fact that it will cure the most obstinate case of constipation, it gives strength and tone to the system and renews one's visuality."

Security Insurance Co. OF NEW HAVEN. OFFICE 37 CENTER STREET. Cash Assets Jan. 1, 1895, 8602,933,20.

DIRECTORS: H, C, FULLER, Ass't, Secretary,

Financial.

In Early Trading the Tendency of Price Was Downward. New York, Feb. 4.-The tendency of New York, Feb. 4.—The tendency of prices at the stock exchange during the early trading was downward, operators

early trading was downward, operators having been disappointed at the delay in the bond issue. The defeat of the Reilly bill in the house on Saturday led to selling for both home and foreign account and as a result prices fell 1/4 to 2 per cent. in the first hour. Union Pacific led the downward movement falling 2 to 814. Chicago Gas dropped from 76% to 74% on rumors of a hitch in the negotiations for a settlement of the troubles now existing between the Benedict and Standard Oil interests. The poor earnings of the St. Paul and Rock Island for January operated against the railway list and a decline of ¼ to 1 per cent. was noted.

After the first hour the market gradually gathered strength and prices moved up from 1/4 to 21/4 per cent. improvement was due to a reduction in exchange of \$4.87.5 and \$4.89, the return of \$550,000 gold to the sub-treasury by Lazard Freres and to an unconfirmed rumor that the call for the bond issue will be given out to-morrow. In egard to the matter it is stated on good authority that the call will not be made public until Wednesday and that the saue will be \$100,000,000. Of this am \$75,000,000 is to be placed in London, Paris and Holland and \$25,000,000 at home. The leading banks of this city have arranged to assist the syndicate in their course partake of the university making the loan a success and will tem porarily advance all the gold necessary

The stocks most prominent in the rise were American Sugar, Louisville and Nashville, the grangers, Western Union, Manhattan, Jersey Central and Hocking Valley, General Electric after an early decline of 1% to 28%, returned to 30 on the announcement that the supreme court had adjourned for a month and that no decision had been given in the Bates refrigerator case. But to my mind there is between many of our schools and some of our of the formation of the new combination of the bituminous coal operators along od and atmosphere for the good of the line of the road for the purpose of cheaper handling of the production. The road, it is asserted, will be a gainer by this combination. Lead was weak throughout and fell from 321/2 ter is unnecessarily shaken. For such to 30%, with a subsequent rally to 31%, young men, and they are many, en-There were vague rumors about a suspension of dividends.

The market closed very firm at or near the top figures of the day. London sold early in the day and then turned buyer. Its favorite appeared to be Louisville and Nashville and this never distinct from each other and yet was considered significant in view of the position occupied by Chairman There are those who, whether they are freshmen or in the last stages of the grinds for the Ph. D. examination, are above all things scholars—everything in life, every ambition, hope

> The bond market was quiet and lower. Sales were \$735,000. Following are the closing prices ported by Prince & Whitely, bankers and brokers, 46 Broadway, New York, and 15 Center street, New Haven:

> > Bid. Asked

American Tobseco Co., American Tobacco Co., pfd., American Cotton Oil Co., American Cotton Oil Co., pfd. American Cotton Oil Co., pfd. American Sugar Refining Co., pfd. American Sugar Refining Co., pfd. Atchisor, Topeka & Santa Fe. Canada Southera.

Central of New Jersey.
Chesapcake & Onio Votting Cts.
Chesapcake & Onio Votting Cts.
Chesapcake & Sast Illinois pfd.
Chicago & Rast Illinois pfd.
Chicago Burlington & Quincy Chicago Gurlington & Quincy Chicago Gurlington & Concapolia. 8016 17是 Alcago, Burington & Quincy
Discago dias Co.
Bricago, Milwankee & St. Pani.
Ancago, Milwankee & St. Pani.
Ancago, Milwankee & St. Pani.
Ancago, St. P., M. & Omnha
Llevalnad, C. C. & St. Louis.
Lot., Hocking Valley & Toledo.
Consolidated Gas.
Delaware & Hudgon Canal
Delaware & Hudgon Canal
Delaware & Rio Grande of d.
Denyews Rio Grande of d. Louisville & New Albanyprd.
Lacde Gas.
Missouri, Kansas & Texas.
Missouri, Kansas & Texas.
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of d.
Manhattan Elevated.
Missouri Pacille.
New York & New Haven.
N.Y. & N. E., 5d paid.
N.Y. & N. E., 5d paid.
N.Y. & Lake Eric & Western of d.
N.Y. & Lake Eric & Western of d.
N.Y. Lake Eric & Western of d.
N.Y. Lake Eric & Western of d.
N.Y. Ontario & Western of d.
Norfolk & Western of d.
Norfolk & Western of d.
North Amierican Co.
Northern Pacific of d.
National Lead Co.
Nati nion Pacific... pion Pacific, Denver & Guif... abash abash pid.... estern Union Telegraph, heeling & Lake Eric... heeling & Lake Eric pid.... ited States Express............. II'S, Cordage Co...pfd U.S. Cordage Co...pfd Bay State Gas Pitts, Cim. Chi. & St. Louis Southern Railway Southern Railway pfd. 20% 16 10 52%

Government Bonds. Following are the quotations for United States bonds at the call to-day: Ext.38, rew 4s, reg., 1907 4s, coup., 1907 4s, coup., 1907 4s, coup., 1904 5s, coup., 1904 5s, coup., 1904 5s, coup., 1905 5s, coup., 1905 5s, 1896 5s, currency 6s, 1897 5s, currency 6s, 1898 5s, cu 96 @ — 110 @111 110 @111 114%@115 114%@114%

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BAILHOAD STOCKS, Par Bid Asked | Par Bid A | B. & N. Y. A. L. preferred | 100 10256 | Danbury & Norwalk R. H. Co | 50 | 35 | Detroit, Hillsdain & S. W | 100 | 40 | Housatonu R. B. Co | 109 | 25 | Naugatuck R. R. Co | 100 | 241 |

New Haven & Derby R.R. Co. 100 95 — New Haven & Northampton. 199 95 — N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. Co. 100 196 198 Shore Line R. R. 100 17134 — MISCHLLANHOUS STOCKS. Par Bid Asked 100 100 100 100 100 100 100

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\$10,000 City of Derby, Ct., 4 per ct. bonds, \$2,000 South, N. E. Tel, Co. 5 per ct. bonds, \$1,600 N. Y. & N. H. RR. 4 p. c. debentures. M. B. NEWTON & CO.

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THE INCOME TAX. THE LAW PROVIDES that returns must be filed by 4th of March.
PENALTY for incorrect return or no re-turn, if liable, is 30 per cent additional.
IN SOME CASES Analysis of Account will be necessary, and I can give the re-quired assistance.
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